Commodity Centres	December		January		February		March	
	1993	1992	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993
Gram								
Bombay	20.00	15.00	21.00	15.00	20.00	13.00	16.00	13.00
Delhi	19.00	11.50	20.00	12.00	19.00	12.00	16.00	11.00
Tur								
Bombay	17.00	17.C0	19.00	17.00	20.00	15.00	17.00	16.00
Delhi	17.00	14.50	16.00	14.50	16.00	14.00	16.00	13.00
Sugar								
Bombay	13.20	10.20	13.60	10.50	13.80	11.00	14.00	10.80
Delhi	13.00	10.00	13.50	10.00	13.50	11.00	13.50	10.50
Groundnut Oil								
Bombay	36.00	36.00	36.00	34.00	34.00	32.00	36.00	32.00
Delhi	40.00	41.00	40.00	38.00	42.00	37.00	42.00	36.00
Mustard Oil								
Bombay	38.00	34.00	38.00	34.00	36.00	34.00	36.00	34.00
Delhi	31.00	29.00	32.00	28.00	30.00	28.00	30.00	26.00.
Vanaspati								
Bombay	38.00	40.00	38.00	40.00	38.00	36.00	38.00	38.00
Delhi	36.00	35.00	35.00	34.00	35.00	33.00	37.50	32.00
Tea Goose)								
Bombay	74.00	55.00	74.00	60.00	71.00	76.00	76.00	74.00
Delhi	72.00	55.00	72.00	55.00	75.00	55.00	70.00	60.00
Potatoes								
Bombay	7.00	5.00	5.50	5.00	5.50	4.00	4.00	4.00
Delhi	3.50	2.00	3.00	2.50	,2.50	2.50	3.00	3.00
Onions								
Bombay	10.00	4.00.	10.00	4.00	5.50	4.50	4.00	4.00
Delhi	12.00	3.00	10.00	4.00	6.00	5.50	5.00	5.00
Salt (Packed)								
Bombay	3.50	3.00	3.50	3.00	3.50	3.00	3.50	3.00
Delhi	3.50	3.00	3.50	3.00	3.50	3.00	3.50	3.50

Price rise of essential commodities

3449. SHRIMATI ANANDIBEN JETHABHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons for the increase in the prices of essentia) commodities; and

(b) whether it is a fact that black marketeers and hoarders are responsible for the price rise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL. SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALU-DDIN AHMED): (a) and (b). Rise in the prices of some of the commodities are attributed to higher demand, near stagnant production, hike in' administered prices, widening gap in demand and supply and also due to seasonal factors. The Government has accorded the ' highest priority for controlling the increasa in prices within reasonable limits. The Inter-Ministerial

Coordination Committee on Monitoring of Prices reviews the price scenario and advises the concerned authorities to take appropriate and timely action. Efforts are being made to increase the production. Commodities which are in short supply are being imported to supplement their easy availability in the market. Import of sugar, edible vegetable palmolien and cotton have been placed under Open General Licence (OGL). PDS in being strengthened and streamlined so that its benefits reach even in the inaccessible areas. State Governments are being advised from time to time to take stringent actions against hoarders, blackmarketeers and such anti-social activists under the Essential Commodities Act, 19S5, and similar other legislations.

Food subsidy in GDP

3450. SHRI M.A. BABY: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES. CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

' (a) what is the share of the food subsidy in the country's gross domestic products; and

(b) what is the percentage of population living below the powerty line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the year 1992-93, as per provisional and quick estimate, is Rs. 6,27,900 crores. The food subsidy for the year 1992-93 was Rs. 2785 crores, which is 0.44% of the GDP estimate for the year.

(b) The percentage of below poverty line population in the country to the total population as on 1st March, 1988. is estimated to be 29.9%.

National Policy on PDS

3451. SHRI SARADA MOHANTY: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the National Policy on Public Distribution System;

(b) whether the needy and deserving consumers are not able to get the real benefits of PDS; arid

• (c) if so, the steps taken to modify the National Policy and to ensure benefits to all types of consumers? \ THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c). The Advisory Council on Public Distribution System (PDS) in its 15th meeting held *in* March, 1993 passed a resolution on the need to evolve a National Policy on PDS, which should focus on the need to allocate larger and more meaningful quantities of foodgrains to the really-needy and deserving sections of the society. The Government set up a Committee of State Ministers to formulate, recommendations in this regard.

The recommendations made by the Committee of Ministers include the following:

(i) Given the present constraints in the availability of foodgrains it is imperative that at least 20 kg. are made available per month to every family of the vulnerable population through the PDS.

(ii) In order to ensure that larger and more meaningful quantities should reach the really needy and poorer sections, it is inescapable that the realatively better off sections of the population are excluded from access to the PDS in respect of foodgrains.

(iii) Considering the difficulties in translating the income criterion for exculsion of relatively better off